were then asked to give their opinion as to whether the pound might be taken as the standard of weight. Mr. Raghavachar spoke against the proposal, and Mr. Annaiya Pandit supported him, adding that the name '*seer*' was familiar in the State, while 'pound' was not. On the other hand, Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao of Chikmagalur and Mr. Venkataramaiya of Manjarabad were strongly in favor of adopting the pound as the standard as it had already come into vogue even in retail shops and that it did not give room for any kind of fraud. They stated that, by adopting the pound-weight which is in use all over the railways, facilities would be created for commercial people. Mr. Crawford of the South Mysore Planters' Association was also in favour of the pound-weight. As there was thus a difference of opinion among the members, the Dewan desired that a representation from the members of the Assembly might be sent up as to whether the pound-weight or the *seer* should be accepted as the standard of weight in Mysore. Asked about heaped and struck measures, the members of the Assembly, including the European representatives, were generally in favour of the latter.

Mr. V. Raghavachar said that the occasion might be utilised for standardising the lineal measures also and stated that there was no uniformity in the yards used for measuring lengths in the several shops in the State.

Reply of Government.—The whole subject is under consideration and the representations made by members now and any representations that may hereafter be sent up will be duly considered and early orders passed in the matter.

SUBJECT No. 6.

Modification of the Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

(1) Mr. K. Thammaiya, Hassan District Board.
(2) Messrs. Veene Rangaswamy Iyengar, Seringapatam Taluk, and B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam Municipality.
(3) & (4) Messrs. Rajagopaliengar, Chikballapur Taluk, and Girimaji Rao, Kolar Municipality.
(5) & (6) Mr. D. Venkataramaiya, Bangalore City Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(1) The Government have very rightly introduced the law prohibiting very early marriage, but still there is much to be done. Since without Government help nothing can be done, it is prayed that with the opinion of the *Mathadhipatis* and in consultation with the *Sabhas* of gentlemen well versed in Sastras, the Government may be pleased to introduce such laws as are suitable to the present time, so as to remedy the deplorable state of affairs due to the increased number of young widows.

(2) It is of course necessary that there should be a law against infant marriages to lessen the number of young widows. But such a law serves no purpose in the case of those castes in which widow remarriage is allowed. This Regulation is not without its defects as it enables the Police officer to stop marriages in ignorant households by the threat of prosecution. Therefore the castes that allow remarriage of widows may be exempted from the operation

tion of this Regulation. The age limit of the bride may be raised to ten years in the case of other castes.

(3) The minimum ages for marriage under the Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation may be raised to 10 in the case of girls and fixed at 18 in the case of boys.

(4) A man of 50 years should not be permitted to marry a woman under 20 years of age.

(5) Raising the age limit from 8 to 10 years in the definition of 'infant girl' in Regulation X of 1894.

(6) Subjects of His Highness the Maharaja may be made punishable for offences under the Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation, whenever they intentionally avoid the provisions of the Act by celebrating or taking part in marriages outside the Mysore State.

In regard to representation (1) *it was explained to the member* that many persons would not consent to such a course and that *Mathadhipatis* could hardly be expected to lend their support in the matter.

Mr. C. Krishnamurti of the Bangalore Law Association spoke in favour of the proposal to raise the marriageable age from 8 to 10 and said that, though social reform is a matter which ought to come primarily from the people themselves, it could not make much progress without the active support and help of Government.

Mr. Girimaji Rao of Kolar requested that it might be made illegal for a man of 50 years to marry a girl under 20 years of age.

Mr. Rajagopaliengar of Chikballapur urged that the age limit may be raised to 10 in the case of girls and 18 in the case of boys.

While noting these suggestions, the Dewan replied that the members might prepare a bill on the whole subject and submit it to Government through their representatives in the Legislative Council, *viz.*, Messrs. A. Ramanna and D. Venkataramaiya.

Mr. Narasinga Rao of Seringapatam complained that in certain cases the police interfered during the course of the celebration of marriages and that cases had been brought to his notice in which the bride about to be married was taken to the doctor for having her age certified to. *The Dewan replied* that the law did not authorise such a course as previous sanction was necessary before a prosecution could be instituted under the Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation, that all rules framed by Government are liable to be abused and that the case quoted by Mr. Narasinga Rao might possibly be an instance of such an abuse.

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Mr. C. Krishnamurti pointed out that the Regulation could be effectively evaded by a subject of Mysore by having the marriage celebrated outside the State, and asked for suitable remedial action.

Reply of Government.—There are difficulties in the way of taking action in this matter as the offence under the Regulation would not be an offence under the laws in force in British India.

SUBJECT No. 7.

Amendment of Section 223 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Messrs. Kesavadasaiengar and Veera Setty, Belur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In the course of the execution of a decree of a civil court in respect of defendants residing in two places within the jurisdiction of separate civil courts, the defendants may remove their movables to another village in the jurisdiction of a separate court. In order to execute the decree through that court an execution application with a decree copy and a certificate will have to be sent from the original court to that court. This leads to a lot of inconvenience and delay to the decree-holder. It is therefore prayed that orders may be passed to execute the decree when an application for execution is submitted to any civil court with a copy of the decree.

Reply of Government.—Impracticable.

SUBJECT No. 8.

A Regulation to prevent adulteration of food stuffs.

Messrs. Chikka Ramanna, Byre Gowda, Sonne Gowda and Doddavembrallaiya, Kolar Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—As the adulteration of food stuffs is on the increase, a Regulation to prevent it may be expedited. The prayer is made with reference to municipal towns.

Reply of Government.—It is not expedient at present to frame a new Regulation on the matter. There are suitable provisions in Section 142 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation; and they have been extended to the cities of Bangalore and Mysore in respect of the following articles of food and drink:—milk, ghee, butter, sweet or gingelly oil, wheat flour, sugar and aerated waters. The Government will consider favourably any representation of individual municipalities for extending these provisions into their limits.

SUBJECT No. 9.

Introduction of the Khazi Act.

Mr. G. Abdul Khalik, Chikmagalur Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—It is prayed that for the convenience of the Mussalman public, Act No. XII of 1880 in force for the time being in the Madras Presidency may be brought into force in the Mysore State.

Mr. Abbas Khan of the Central Mahomedan Association, Bangalore, and Mr. Abdul Khalik of the Chikmagalur Municipality represented that several irresponsible persons were now taking upon themselves the duties of a Khazi, that there was a general impression that the office was hereditary, which is not correct (see Bombay Law Reports), and that it was therefore necessary to introduce the